

A NEW WAR IS ON HAND

The Samoan Troubles Reach the Bombardment Stage.

MATAAFANS IN OPEN REVOLT.

Shelled by American and British War Ships—Germans Upheld Mataafa—Admiral Kautz Abolished Provisional Government—Mataafans Resisted and Were Fired Upon.

APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 31.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn, and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment was continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this, the Mataafans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town. The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malietoos took refuge. The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barred the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate, and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates, about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate, and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed to the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

GROSS FRAUD IS CHARGED.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 30.—United States District Attorney I. E. Lambert, representing Receiver Morton Albaugh, of the defunct First National bank, of Emporia, commonly known as the Cross bank, has brought suit in the federal court here against William Martindale, vice president and one of the acting managers of that institution during its existence, to recover \$166,400. The petition gives in great detail the history of the transactions which resulted in the failure of the bank. According to it, most glaring frauds were perpetrated; the accounts were manipulated in an unlawful manner, and the books were doctored to make things balance regardless of the amount of the shortage.

Making Glove Contests Legal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Governor Gage has signed the Richard bill, which legalizes prize fighting contests up to twenty rounds. Under this bill duly incorporated clubs can promote contests after paying an annual license, the amount of which is to be fixed by county supervisors.

Dr. Kennedy Sentenced to Die.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, was sentenced to die during the week beginning May 21.

KING OSCAR AS UMPIRE.

Will Have Deciding Voice in Settling Samoan Question.

POWERS AGREE ON A METHOD.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A joint high commission to settle the entire Samoan trouble has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though, in his absence, Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission. The United States has informally expressed its approval, and the formal acceptance, it is learned from the highest quarters, will follow speedily. As the proposition emanates from Germany, her approval, of course, is assured. This high commission, it is felt, affords a pacific solution to the whole trouble at the moment when Samoan affairs began to look the most threatening.

The new plan has been fully gone over by Secretary Hay and the British and German ambassadors here, and its essential details worked out. Each nation is to be represented by one member on the commission. It is to have practically unlimited authority, without the necessity of referring its decisions back to the several governments for approval. It is felt that by conferring such complete and final authority on the high commission, the danger will be obviated of any further deadlocks and delays.

Still another important provision under consideration is that King Oscar of Norway and Sweden shall be the umpire in case the three high commissioners should fail to reach a determination. The plan of inviting King Oscar to referee a disagreement meets the approval of the British and German authorities, and doubtless will be approved also by the United States as a means of insuring finality of decision, though it is not known just how far this has been considered by the Washington authorities.

INJURED IN A WRECK.

Burlington Passenger Train Ditched Near Parkville.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—The Burlington passenger train, No. 20, due at the Kansas City Union depot at 4:07 o'clock p. m., was wrecked at 3:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three miles beyond Parkville, Mo. The wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails.

It is probable that at least one death will result from the accident. F. T. Norton of Missouri City, Mo., was left at a farm house near the scene of the wreck, and it was the opinion of a physician who was a passenger on the train that he could not live until morning. The other injured were:

O. E. Hendee, mail clerk, Kansas City, face badly cut and head bruised; may die.

Pike Moore, Palmyra, Mo., hip and back hurt, injured internally.

W. B. York, Atwood, Kan., hip bruised and wrist sprained.

Frank E. Black, 2411 Lydia avenue, Kansas City, back and hip sprained.

W. M. Rogers, a brakeman on the wrecked train, leg injured and head hurt.

Professor H. W. Lohman, Topeka, shoulder injured.

Mary E. Miller, Nulo, Kan., foot crushed.

Dr. A. F. Yohe, Leavenworth, Kan., slightly sprained and bruised about the shoulders and hips.

Charles G. McNeill, Chicago, bruised about the shoulders.

E. W. Altringer, Leavenworth, back sprained; also injured internally.

J. H. Baker, third cook in the dining car, arm and back hurt.

SWUNG FROM A BRIDGE.

Henry Sanderson Hanged by a Mob Near Holton.

HOLTON, Kan., March 19.—Henry Sanderson, who murdered Mrs. Fleisher of Mayetta, a small town ten miles south of here, Sunday, was lynched by a mob of fifteen men on the outskirts of this town at a quarter past 2 yesterday morning. He was hanged to a bridge over Banner Creek. Sanderson attempted to shoot his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleisher, at her home, four and a half miles southwest of Mayetta, Sunday afternoon for refusing to receive his attentions. Miss Fleisher escaped unhurt, but the first shot from the Winchester struck her aunt, Mrs. John Fleisher, who died from the effects of her wound.

GEN. FLAGLER PASSES AWAY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A dispatch received here from Old Point, Va., says that Brigadier General Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., died at the Hygeia hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

He was a brigadier general, having served in the army since 1856, and was chief of ordnance at the time of his death. He made a gallant record during the Civil war and was a popular officer.

Reindeer to Carry the Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The United States revenue cutter Thetis is to be fitted out for a cruise in the Okhotsk sea and along the coast of Siberia. The postoffice department proposes to use reindeer to carry the mails in Alaska.

Sewell Returns From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Among the arrivals on the steamer Australia from Honolulu was Minister H. M. Sewell. Mr. Sewell will remain in this city a few days before leaving for Washington.

THE TROOPS RESTING.

Are Feasting on Cocoanuts and Bananas in Malolos.

ONLY FEW BUILDINGS BURNED.

Colonel Funston of Kansas Was the First American in Malolos When It Was Taken—Many More Kansas in the List of Killed and Wounded—Montana Raised the Flag.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Under date of March 31 General Otis reports the following Kansas casualties:

Killed—Twenty-two Kansas: Company B, Private Orlin L. Birlow; G. Oliver Dix; M. Sam Wilson.

Wounded—Twenty-two Kansas: Company F, Captain W. J. Watson, chest, severe; Privates Albert Shaughnessy, knee, severe; Fred L. Carter, forearm, severe; A. Charles A. Waters, head, slight; B. Charles M. Pease, thigh, slight; William D. Smith, hand, severe; Corporal Claude Speerlock, breast, slight; E. Private Todd L. Wagner, leg, severe; K. George B. Dally, side, slight; L. Harry G. Kuhns, shoulder, slight; Sergeant James W. Murran, leg, slight; Privates Michael H. Jarrity, knee, severe; C. Henry W. Johnson, forearm, slight; D. Edward Crane, forearm, moderate; Corporal James Chatterberg, chest, severe; H. Ernest Cross, chest, severe; band, Private Courtland Fleming, abdomen, severe.

MANILA, April 1.—The American flag was raised over Malolos at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Colonel Funston, always at the front, was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansans.

The army is feasting on cocoanuts and bananas and enjoying a well earned rest, while the hospital train is carrying the wounded back to Manila.

The Kansas regiment and the Montana regiment, on entering the city, found it deserted, the presidencia burning and the terrified rebels retreating towards the mountains. It is believed they cannot in future make even a faint resistance. The American loss was small.

It is evident that the rebels for some time have abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found evidences of elaborate preparations for evacuation. On the railroad the rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river.

The only prisoners captured were a few Chinamen. They said Aguinaldo left Malolos Wednesday.

The principal citizens of Malolos, their families and goods, went into the country by means of the railroad, while others departed on foot, carrying their possessions and driving their cattle and other animals before them.

Most of the rebel forces were removed to positions east of the railroad, leaving only some small bands in the strong trenches in front of Malolos.

General MacArthur started for the rebel capital at 7 o'clock with two rapid-fire guns flanking the track, two guns of the Utah battery on the right and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left of the rapid, firing continuously.

The Kansas and Montana regiments moved from Malolos, and the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along the right of the railroad.

The only effective stand made by rebels was at a bamboo and earthenwork fortification half a mile from Malolos and on the right, where the Nebraska regiment, as was the case Thursday, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss.

The Filipino flag, which was flying from the center of the town, was hauled down by some of the men in the Montana regiment, who triumphantly raised their own above it.

From the columns of smoke arising from the city it seemed as if the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however, that only the Presidencia, or government building, and a few of the smaller buildings had been set fire to by the rebels before they evacuated the place.

From the reports gathered by the American officers, from prisoners and others, it is believed that the rebel army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions, and that although the enemy may make one or two more stands, the forces of Aguinaldo will degenerate in perhaps a month to a few hundreds, who may continue waging a guerilla warfare in the mountains.

The American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against successive lines of trenches, through woods and jungles and suffering from frightful heat.

In addition, the American volunteers were handicapped in fighting by the fact that their Springfield rifles are of shorter range than the Mauser rifles in the hands of the rebels. Under those circumstances, the steady advance of our troops is a really remarkable achievement.

Spanish Reserves Ordered Out.

LONDON, April 1.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

Bodies Shipped to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 1.—On the train starting for Washington from Jersey City at 7 o'clock this morning were the bodies of 180 soldiers brought here on the transport Crook. Interment will be in Arlington cemetery.

KANSAS CASUALTIES.

List of the Dead and Wounded in the Philippine War.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In his report of casualties for the 30th General Otis reports the following Kansas:

Twenty-two Kansas—Major Wilder S. Metcalf, foot, severe; F. Privates Henry Ratcliff, thigh, severe; Walter Kemp, abdomen, moderate; William E. Ebert, hip, severe; Thaddeus G. Algerman, thigh, slight; John E. Ballou, elbow, slight; L. Walter Wyatt, forearm, slight; K. Sergeant Joseph Dewald, wrist, severe; Private A. D. Hatfield, wounded March 27 and since died.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General Otis has forwarded to Adjutant General Corbin the casualty list of those killed in Monday's fighting, under date of Manila, March 28. Following are the Dakota and Kansas casualties:

Killed: First South Dakota—First Lieutenant and Adjutant Jonas H. Lieg.

Company H—First Lieutenant Frank Adams.

Company E—Second Lieutenant Sidney Morrisey.

Company D—Privates James Nelson and Matthew Ryan.

Company E—Privates Harry Keogh, Lewis Chase, Peter Ryan and Frank A. Shraeder.

Twenty-two Kansas.

Killed—Company G: Corporal John Shear and Privates Carroll and Williams.

Company I—Private William Kinney.

Company H—Private James O. Kline.

Wounded—Company A, Corporal Fred Recob, thigh, severe; Company H, Joseph Wahl, neck, severe; Company L, Leslie Stitzer, arm, severe.

MANILA, March 30.—After a couple of hours of rest General MacArthur's division pushed on across rice fields and rivers, through jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Taal, Ucat and Bigaa, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan, the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General MacArthur passed miles to right. At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in trenches half a mile beyond Guiguinto station, at a river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under heavy fire, and attacked the enemy's position. The rebels withstood the musketry fire for half an hour, but the artillery disconnected them, and at the end of a forty-five minutes' fight the insurgents bolted toward the hills. Our loss was two killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near Guiguinto station at 6:30 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

At the capture of Marilao, there were several incidents showing the bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were entrenched on an island in a bend of the river. The Americans approached in a triangular formation with the Third artillery in the apex, and the Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments forming the sides. Colonel Funston called for volunteers to swim the river. The men crossed under fire and secured materials with which a crossing was eventually effected.

THEIR THROATS ARE CUT.

MANILA, March 31.—The army's advance Wednesday covered more than two miles before any resistance was offered. Last night MacArthur was camped beyond Guiguinto, three miles from Malolos.

Insurgents have been found with their throats cut. This is understood to indicate that they were thus punished for refusing to fight.

At 6 o'clock the flying column, with the Third artillery and the Montana and Kansas volunteers on the left of the railroad, and the Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Nebraska volunteers on the right, started for Bocave, across two miles of open fields.

The insurgents began to fire immediately and continued until the troops reached the river at Bocave. The American troops never wavered. The Nebraska regiment swung in from the extreme left and doubled up the insurgents' left at the river. The insurgents ran after some rails had been removed from the railroad. Wounded insurgents reported that the enemy had retreated to Malolos.

In the Pennsylvania regiment there was one killed and five wounded. The Kansas regiment lost one officer and fifteen privates were wounded. In the Montana regiment five men were wounded, and in the Nebraska regiment one man was killed and ten wounded.

There was no resistance at Rigma. The troops advanced quickly in contracted lines to the town of Guiguinto. The Pennsylvania regiment crossed the bridge as the advance guard.

Unexpectedly the insurgents, concealed in the woods ahead, opened a heavy fire. Then the Kansas regiment and one battalion of the South Dakota regiment rushed over the bridge under fire. Two of the Utah battery guns and one Colt rapid-fire also came into action. The insurgents had made trenches across the railroad. Our loss was several killed and more than twenty wounded before the insurgents were driven off.

Colonel Sumner Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The president has appointed Colonel Edwin V. Sumner of the Seventh cavalry (Custer's regiment) to be brigadier general in the regular army. General Sumner will immediately retire.

Captain Dyer Invalided Home.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commander J. M. Forsyth has been assigned to the command of the Baltimore, now on the Manila station, vice Captain Dyer, who has been invalided home.

MALOLOS IS CAPTURED.

American Army Has Entered the Filipino Capital.

TAKEN AFTER A FIERCE BATTLE

A Large Number of Americans Killed or Wounded—Fight Lasted Two and One-Half Hours—Insurgents Fired the City as they Evacuated It and Are Now in Full Retreat North.

MANILA, April 1.—Major General MacArthur entered Malolos, the seat of the so-called insurgent government, at half past 9 this (Friday) morning, the rebels burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the North, where Aguinaldo and the cabinet have been for two days.

The army rested last night in the jungle about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto river, along the railroad. The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track, where the enemy was apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered them entrenched on the border of the woods, and the Americans, advancing across the open, suffered a terrible fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed and thirty were wounded. Several men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track, the enemy made scarcely any defense there. General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line, with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house-tops, but they were speedily dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them, and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Filipino shots. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason.

Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas regiment on the left of Guiguinto station and the Pennsylvania regiment on the right, beyond the river.

The provision train was delayed by broken bridges but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage.

The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign. The telegraphers kept abreast of the line and maintain a constant connection with the city.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is said at the war department that General Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor is it believed that he will at present chase the Filipinos into the mountain fastnesses of Luzon. The officials consider it evident that the fight that was in Aguinaldo has been whipped out of him, and it is believed he cannot hold the Filipino army together much longer. If General Otis advises, the war department will approve a cessation of active hostilities or further forward movement when little can be accomplished save chasing the Filipinos without definite results.

A short rest will determine whether the Filipinos intend to keep up a guerrilla warfare. If they do a plan is already maturing to meet any such condition. Natives will be employed to fight the guerrillas, and as the government can give them better pay and afford them greater protection than Aguinaldo, there is no doubt about the ability to employ natives in this way. If there must be guerrilla fighting during the rainy season, which will soon be upon the Filipinos, the United States will not sacrifice its troops in such warfare.

SOPER HANGED FOR MURDER.

His Wife and Three Children Were His Victims.

HARRISVILLE, Mo., March 31.—E. Bates Soper was hanged here at 5:30 yesterday morning for the murder of his wife eight years ago. He admitted killing his wife and two children at that time and killing a third child two years ago.

NO PAY FOR THE CUBANS.

General Brooke Will Ship the Three Million Back Home.

HAVANA, April 1.—It is asserted that Major General Brooke is in a quandary regarding the distribution of the \$3,000,000 offered by the United States government to the Cuban troops, and has decided to ship the coin back to the United States.

Squeezed Her Hands Too Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Miss Edith Boone of this city has brought suit for \$15,000 damages against Frederick R. Farrow, a young drug clerk, for squeezing her hands so violently that the smaller bones in one of them was broken and both hands were rendered practically useless.

Death of a Well Known Indian.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 1.—Chief Moses, the well known Indian, died at his home on the Colville reservation last week.

NEW FIGHTING GROUND.

General Hall's Brigade Has a Sharp Clash Near Montaban.

MANILA, April 1.—General Hall's brigade, which has been stationed on the west of Manila and has taken little part in the MacArthur campaign, directed against the main body of insurgents under Aguinaldo himself, engaged the rebels to-day.

Hall's brigade advanced this morning from Marikina up the Mateo river valley almost to Montaban, driving the enemy to the hills on the north. The rebels were considerable in force at the junction of two streams with the Mateo, but the American artillery soon scattered them with heavy loss.

The American loss was one killed. Lieutenant Gregg of the Fourth Infantry. General Hall eventually returned to the water works.

General King advanced from San Pedro Macati, establishing headquarters at Pasig.

MANILA, April 1.—Recently issued copies of the Republica Filipina, Aguinaldo's official organ, contain a proclamation to the effect that certain parties are raiding the Northern towns. It orders these bodies to join the Filipino army immediately, or take the consequences when Aguinaldo shall have finished with the Americans.

This is construed as meaning that Macaholas, the governor of the five northern provinces, is unfriendly to Aguinaldo. If this be true, Aguinaldo's retreat is undoubtedly cut off at the railroad beyond San Fernando.

The Republica Filipina, on March 23, published an extra edition containing a statement to the effect that the Americans had attacked Pasig, that many of them were killed, and a majority of the remainder were wounded, while 180 of them were taken prisoners.

A second paragraph in the same edition asserted that the Americans had ravished "300 of the Filipinos' fairest daughters," and called upon the natives to "defend their honor with their lives against oppressors who spared neither age, sex nor condition, murdering whole families in cold-blooded revenge."

ON THE ROCKS.

Steamer Loaded With Excursionists Is Wrecked—Seventy Drowned.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 1.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel Islands, crashed upon the Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered in ten minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down.

About seventy lives are believed to have been lost. An early report gave the loss as 130, but the officers of the London & Southwestern Railway company, to which the boat belonged, say all the passengers except twenty have been accounted for.

The Stella had on board 210 passengers who were going to spend Easter in the Channel Islands. In spite of the confusion and the boiler explosions, there was no panic when the ship went down.

The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and forty persons belonging to the Stella.

Another steamer has picked up a boat containing fifty-five persons, including twenty women, who escaped from the wrecked steamer. They have been landed here.

The second officer of the steamer, who was among those rescued, says that a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks she struck on the rocks, owing to the fog.

Three boats, including the collapsible boat, are missing.

S. B. ARMOUR DEAD.

Armour Packing Company's President Passes Away—Ill Two Weeks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—Simon B. Armour, president of the Armour Packing company, died at his home, 1216 Broadway, of pneumonia, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, at the age of 71 years.

S. B. Armour was married June 21, 1856, to Miss Margaret Klock, of Oneida, N. Y. They had no children.

Negroes Want Pensions.

CHICAGO, April 1.—More than 200 members of the Eighth Illinois colored volunteers who will be mustered out of the service next Monday intend to file claims for pensions as compensation for physical disability received as a result of their sojourn in Cuba. In one company, all but five claim to be disabled. The men say their health has been ruined by tropical malaria, and that they are in no condition to resume the positions they held prior to going to war.

Candy for the Army.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Before the departure of Secretary Alger from Washington he approved a circular authorizing candies in half pound packages to be kept on hand for sale as staples to officers and enlisted men of the army. This is similar to action taken in European armies, based on recent discoveries as to the food value of sugar.

Banner for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Captain Peabody, aide to General Ludlow, arrived from Havana yesterday and presented to the President a large silk banner, the gift of Senor Perfecto Lacoste, mayor of Havana.

Died at the Age of 118.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—Michael Shea died in this city last night at the advanced age of 118 years. He was born in Ireland in 1781, and was a friend of Daniel O'Connell.